BEVERLEY TUCKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH II, 1856.

Our readers will see, from our issue this morning, that the Washington Sentinel loses the editorial services of CHARLES MAURICE SMITH. It is not in accordance with a usual ceremony, which too often means nothing that we say what we do, in the severance of the professional connection between this gentleman and ourself. Far from it. The inclination traces to our heart, and we could not resist it if we would. CHARLES MAURICE SMITH, two years and half ago, became associated with us Sentinel. With no propriatory interest in the paper, yet his devotion to its mission, and his and constant. As a writer, his style, always mand" his re-election. graceful and attractive, was often, when the subject justified it, enforced by much power Franklin Pierce was inaugurated into office. and ability. Regular and systematic in his greeted by the smiles and plaudits of the great labors, cheerful and obliging in his manners, polite and considerate of all with whom he had party. His inaugural on that occasion was to do, he became the general favorite of all. grand, and even our Whig friends gave to it no This tribute is a sincere but rare one, for prin- stinted commendation. All parties seemed ters and editors are cranky people sometimes, and the "d-l" is often to pay among them.

But it is ourself who feel this loss most keenly. We were schoolboys together many its head, and there promised almost to be a long years ago, and when we became men our lots were cast in different lines, until, by one of those freaks of fortune, we were brought together as the public has known us. So easy

false to its country, its party, or itself.

LETTER OF THE HON. P. S. BROOKS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

We find in the Washington Union, of Saturday, a letter from this distinguished gentleman delegates to the National Convention, to be held in June next, at Cincinnati. We transfer it to our columns. If our honorable friend points involved in the controversy going on in his State upon this subject, we should have allowed his letter to pass without any further comment from us, than the expression of our admiration for the just and patriotic general sentiments it contains, and the admirable tone and spirit which pervade it.

With the course the State of South Carolina may see fit to pursue towards the Cincinnati Convention, it is not our province to meddle. We confess, however, that we cannot entirely divest ourselves of a sentiment, somewhat akin to the one entertained by John Randolph upon the surrender of the old Constitution of Virginia, in 1828. It is told of him that upon the adoption of the new one, he, eccentrically enough, it is true, clothed himself in the babillaments of mourning, and when asked by a friend if he had lost any of his friends, he replied "yes, sir, a very dear one, the old Constitution." In these days, when old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new, we feel a sentiment at the brushing away of this old land mark of the past history and renown of the gallant Palmetto State. Whether she be right or wrong, there is a sublime moral grandeur in her proud exclusiveness, which, if we hailed from her, we should not like to part with. And whatever may be said sneeringly of the abstractions and impracticability of the greatest civil chieftain in her annals, we have so unabated an admiration for the political theories and personal virtues of John C. Calhoun, that it would be vain to attempt to suppress a regret to see any innovation upon them. But editors are not presumed to have sentiments, and we therefore pass on to the objectionable feature in our friend's letter, with which we have a right to make a frank. earnest, but respectful issue. As there are different ways to get to Heaven, so there are different ways of accomplishing a political result, and sincerely according to Colonel Brooks, the fullest measure of disinterested patriotism in the suggestion of his mode, we are bound to believe its adoption by the American people,

structive of our party organization, It is our purpose to show this, as we think be forced to carry our article beyond our usual editorial limit.

tire South fails to endorse, sustain, and to demand the re-election of General Pierce, it will be guilty of suicidal ingratitude." To say noso unreasonable and unseasonable a "demand" to say nothing of the implied insult it would be to her own prominent public men-and nothing of the injustice to many of the leading statesmen of the North and Northwest who have battled right valiantly for her rights and onor, to leave these things out of view for the esent, at least, we say that in the nature of things such a demand would find little favor North or South, East or West; and simply because Franklin Pierce is the only man in the Democratic party who would risk the success of that party in the next Presidential contest.

But we propose a retrospect to our friend and we will see together, how far the present in the editorial department of the Washington Executive has entitled himself to the nomination of the Democratic party, and particularly to this most exuberant gratitude of the South, efforts in its behalf, were signally consistent which should impel her, in his opinion to "de-

> We will begin with that bright day when and then harmonious and united Democratic under the magical influence of the enunciation of the sound principles contained in it, to consider the country safe with Franklin Pierce at political millenium-a chaining of the political devils for four years!

This confidence was scarcely impaired by the antiouncement of his cabinet, who, like the and agreeable, and affectionate, has been our Chameleon, was of all political hues. Peace, intercourse during the past three years, that it quiet, order, confidence reigned throughout the requires no common struggle to break it off. land, and the great Democratic party, flushed In this rough world of ours, unless we become with victory, but wearied with the labor of its very hardened by contact with it, it is a right purchase, laid itself down to rest. The patrograteful thing to have a friend whom you have nage power had to be wielded, and soon was tried and not found wanting. But to have discovered that absurd ambition of the Presisuch a friend connected with you in your daily dent to unite the Freesoil and New York conduties is doubly grateful. Such have been our stitutional men in a common brotherhood; an relations, and we take have of each other with- attempt which proved not only futile, but fatal mand" the re-election of Franklin Pierce! out the least abatement of the kindness and to his administration. New York was the Well, we are one of the South, and we are not confidence which have characterized them, theatre where the exercise of this sage concep-Wherever our friend may go, and in whatsoever tion was first applied. We all know the history making any such "demand" at all. We make vocation he may determine to exercise his of that controversy. We all know how comtalents, we shall look after him with the deepest pletely freesoilism was prostrated; Van Buren estly support the nominee of the Cincinnati solicitude for his fortunes. We have had a and his followers were flat of their backs, and convention, but we shall continue to invoke stormy time of it together, and we hope for him, the foul spirit of fanaticism was well nigh those who are at heart devoted to the State in future, smoother seas and more prosperous strangled. No sooner, however, did they snuff rights' creed to reject Franklin Pierce; and we Heigho! and now we are all alone! We they hoped, and as the result proves, with too has given us, to prove him, by his own acts, feel a little like a child who is afraid in the much truth, would enure to them under this unworthy of a renewal of our confidence. So dark, but we will whistle down our misgivings place, than they began again to breathe freer, there is a wide difference on this head between and gird up our loins for the fight that is be- and, from a gasping corpse, under the galvanic the gentleman and ourselves. But we are fore us. We will continue the course we have battery of Government patronage, it leaped quite as wide apart upon another point in the chalked out for the Sentinel from the beginning. forth into its full stature. The constitutional gentleman's letter. He modestly asserts that We will battle for the principles of the Demo. Democrats all over the country lifted up their "General Pierce is the choice of the South, cratic State-rights' party wherever we find them voices against this injustice. Instead of re- and in our (his) own State!" Now, we will assailed by pretended friends or open foes lenting or abating the outrage, New York be not, for politeness sake, dispute the gentleman's We have shown ourself proof against the in- came a great slaughter-house for all good and right to know the sentiment of his "own State" timidations of power, and we shall continue to true, sound, and constitutional Democrats. At better than ourselves, though we have quite strike that power whenever we see it either the head stood Daniel S. Dickinson, who, by good reasons for believing he may be mistaken transcending its proper limits or endangering his pure patriotism, had immolated himself in even in this. But we, with all respect, submit the honor and integrity of our party. All that his brave defence of the rights and honor of to the gentleman, if the avenues of public we ask is, that our friends stand by the Sentinel the South! All the offices of influence and sentiment in the South are alone open to him? as they have stood by it, until they shall see it profit were given to the Freesoilers, and the He "does not think one man in a hundred obto them. Does this entitle Franklin Pierce to nine men in a hundred at the upon the question of South Carolina sending he now, endorse the action of the Executive in like to know? As to the comparison of the had confined himself to the discussion of the have justified the interference of the Federal Indeed, we have little doubt that the risable precious Benjamin? A freesoiler and aboli- turbed by it. tionist is not apt to cling to an outlaw upon his It is precisely because we do not like Gen. heresies, without there is something behind. Pierce's antecedents since the 4th of March, What cares he for well-rounded messages-the 1853, that we are opposed to his re-nominaacts run not along with them? What cares be spoken of for the succession, who by possibility if the poor South get the shell and he luxuri- can place in jeopardy the success of the Demo-

ates in the kernel? the construction of a railroad to the Pacific port. of their gratitude?

Will the honorable gentleman tell us if he nowhere in the race. approved the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he incorporates the protective feature in our revenue system, and against which his State has warred almost to the knife. and has given to the South and to history, such able champions of free trade as Calhoun, McDuffie, and his own not less distinguished relative, now in the United States Senate, from South Carolina? Will he claim tribute from the South for this too? Must she kiss the rod

Will the honorable gentleman exact loyalty from the South for the manner in which this new political saviour organized the Kansas and Nebraska Territories?

Was South Carolina so pleased to have had one of her own sons placed at the head of that territory nearest the North Pole, where none of his brethren could go with their property, because God Almighty had forbid it-now to would be fatal to their best interests, and delisten to the invocation of our friend, that she | ed, no doubt, by authority of the administration, should "demand" General Pierce's re-election? Was she, on the other hand, grateful to this poliwe can, conclusively, though we fear we may tical saviour, for placing a Freesoiler at the the United States with war, not because we head of that Territory, where climate, neigh- have infringed her laws or insulted her soverborhood products held out inducements to her It will be seen by the first paragraph of Col. enterprising young men to emigrate with their Brook's letter, that he says his opinions in "re- slave property? Is it for this she must fawn lation to the sending of delegates from South upon Franklin Pierce, and "demand" his re-Carolina to the Convention of Democrats at election, or be classed as a suicidal ingrate? Cincinnati were not only unchanged, but that Is it for the removal of Governor Reeder for they were strengthened by repeated confer- dealing in lands, and not uttering even a syllaences with leading Southern gentlemen and ble of complaint for his joining with the Freeconfirmed by the two last glorious messages of soilers to prevent her own sons from settling in the President." And further, he indulges, in ad- their own Territory, that the whole South must

are Buchanan, Douglas, Bright, Dickinson, Dallas-all from the North and Northwest? Where are her own Statesmen, Hunter, Wise, thing of the arrogance of the South making Butler, Rusk? What, the South must be narrowed down to Franklin Pierce as her next President? We think it scarcely just and not quite wise, to lay down such terms.

Must the South furthermore humble herself before the man who attempted to disgrace three of the most prominent men in our conntry-two from her own section, and one from the gallant old Keystone, to whom she has out or a fight. This was the great feature of never looked in vain for help in every time of the message; and the importance of its developeher need? It is too little awhile ago that the ments upon this subject was, if we mistake course of the Administration, in the celebrated Ostend conference was exposed, to forget or to of the House. Yet we are told now that forgive that most shameless of all treacheries, Crampton is the only existing cause or pretext towards three honorable and distinguished statesmen. The blood mantled to the cheek of every true American, and the whole country settled, or turned over with the consent of both cried shame! What does our honorable friend think of that transaction? Is such conduct worthy of the approbation of the South? Is it in consonance with the high spirit and noble bearing of her generous sons? But let us look at the effect of those things

upon our party. Franklin Pièrce came into

office nearly by acclamation, and he had for

his encouragement and support a Senate with a large Democratic majority, and but four freesoilers, all told. A House of Representatives with an overwhelming Democratic majority, and with only a small Freesoil party. By the "fast and loose" course of his administrationhis habitual faith-breaking with everybodyhis pledges ever disregarded, or what is worse, evaded-his shuffling, undecided course in our foreign relations-his abolition appointmentsand a thousand and one other things we could add, equally demoralizing in their tendency; the Lower House is in the hands of Black Re publicans, and in the Senate of the United States the small neucleus of four freesoilers has been increased to one-fifth of the whole body! Is this is a result to be thankful for? For this service to the Democratic party and to the country, the South is required by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, to "dewilling to embarrass the Democratic party by no "demand" upon our party, for we will earnthe spoils for which they panted, and which shall employ our time and the little power God best men in the party were made to give place. jects to him!" Well, we happened to see ninetythis extraordinary "demand" our friend would vention who did most positively "object to have the South to make for his re-election? him!" How many of the gentleman's own col-Was the honorable gentleman himself thankful | leagues do not "object to him," and how many for this favor? Did he at the time, and does are in favor of another gentleman! we should this matter? We know he did not and does "antecedents" of Mr. Buchanan and General not. Apart from this atrocious outrage, we Pierce, which our friend makes, we beg leave know him to be too good a State rights' man to to pass that by with a good-natured smile. Government in State elections! Why is it that muscles of both the General and our solemn Van Buren & Co. are vet so devoted to their neighbor of the Union themselves were dis

olorious messages" of the President, if his tion. And, again, we think he is the only man cratic party in the coming election. Thou-But again-for we can only glance at the sands and tens of thousands of true and honest points, and must leave much, in their discus- Democrats who have been driven from our sion, to the intelligence and generosity of our lines into the ranks of our enemy, or whose infriend-was it a very consistent thing in the fluence and power have been neutralized by President, this great deliverer of the South, to the bad faith of President Pierce, are ready ommit not only the South, but the whole party, and anxious to come back to us upon any other as far as an administration could do it, to man, but who cannot be brought to his sup-

with government means and under government In conclusion, for we are already far beyond direction? It is no answer to say that it was out editorial limits, we say to our friend in all afterwards abandoned under the lash of an in- kindness and respect, that while we are very dignant, party. The cloven foot was shown, sorry to differ from him, we consider his favo-Will the honorable gentleman commend this rite for the nomination the very most unfortunate to his constituents and to the South as worthy be could have made, and we are happy further to state our conviction that he is literally

ANOTHER BLUNDER!

We give place to the following extract from the New York Herald, which will speak for it-

We have been so long in the habit of exposing the blunders of the Washington Union, that we cannot account for our overlooking so grave a one as this, which the Herald so clearly ex- Intelligencer, had better invent another strategy, poses. We have not the file before us, but we with less daylight peeping through it. The presume it occurred in the colossal article occupying several columns, from the "admirable Creighton's" prolific pen, which we did not have the time to wade through. The load of lore with which the erudite attorney general cumbers his productions, oftentimes impairs their real merit, by alarming his less informed and accomplished reader:

"Mr. CHAMPTON THE ONLY PRETEXT FOR WAR .- The Washington Union of Thursday last concludes a long editorial article, publish with the following important declaration:

" But we cannot forbear to add one remark. which is, that Great Britain is thus threatening eignty in any, the least thing whatever, but because, after she had infringed our laws and insulted our sovereignty, we courteously request her to relieve us from the presence of her minister, Mr. Crampton, for reasons the most cogent and unanswerable. There is no other cause or pretext of a rupture between the two countries

"No other cause or pretext of a rupture! Why, according to the President's message, we had supposed that the Central American em-

formed that the patriotic indignation of our his present, and took every occasion to exhibit President, concerning the usurpations of England in Central America, was all humbug, and that all our efforts to strengthen the administration upon the Monroe doctrine have been thrown away, for there is 'no cause or pretext for a rupture' in the affairs of Central America.

Curious this, very.
"The Union talks, too, of Great Britain threatening us with war. We had supposed, on coat and hat he had just received. But what the contrary, that the administration solved to get John Bull out of Central America. to perceive, when he boarded the vessel, that and that the negotiations to this end had been not, the excuse of the President for sending it for a rupture between the two countries. the Central American issue then abando governments into the hands of Gen. Walker and the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company? We should really like to know.

"Crampton is the only 'cause or pretext fo a rupture!" We turn back to the affair of the steamer Caroline, and the M'Leod case, and feel fully authorized to bid the bulls of Wall street be of good cheer. The world will never be set in flames about Mr. Crampton. Oh, no! But upon the Central American question, ho is it? Is Marcy laughing in his sleeve at us? Have we been sold? Or has Mr. Pierce been frightened off by the warlike voice of Seward? These are the questions that bother us.

From the Richmond Examiner.

bout the Tenth Democratic Resolution About the Presidency, &c. " Now, the plain English of the above resolution s, that Pierce is the choice of the Convention for the Cincinnati nomination, and it goes forth as a virtual instruction to the Virginia delegation to vote for him. No other interpretation can be put upon it, &c., &c." - Petersburg Intelligencer.

The wish is father to the thought. It would doubtless throw the Native "Americans" into the would accommodate them with their choice of an opponent; but that shrewd party will hardly take Just by way of experiment, we shall essay an interpretation of the tenth Democratic resolution somewhat variant from that which seems to suit the Intelligencer's views. We conceive the plain English of the tenth Democratic resolution to be no more nor no less than this: that the Democratic of Visition and State of the Conceive of Visition and State of State of Visition and cy of Virginia cordially approve those measures of President Pierce which are "cardinal" and those State papers which are "bold and able;" in caser where they "have illustrated the fundamenta tenets of the Democratic faith." That is all tha the resolution does mean in plain English, torring it as you may; and even that meaning is coupled with an express disclaimer of all idea of Mr. Pierce being the choice of the Convention for the

incimati nomination. Does the Intelligencer ake the idea!

The Intelligencer is a long way behind the news, The Intelligencer is a long way occurs the news, too, about the Examiner's preferences for the Presidency; but the Intelligencer is a slow coach and must be helped on a little now and then. So we will repeat to the Intelligencer what we told he world a long time ago on this grave point. We think Buchanan is the safest candidate for the present crisis. every Southern State for the Democracy, and he is probably the only man who will beat Fillmore to a dead certainty in Tennessee and Kentucky. Any man whom the Democracy may nominate will beat him in every other Southern State; but we want no hung jury at the South this time; we want the verdict of the entire South for the Democracy next November, and we can get it with Buchanan. Turning to the North, we want Pennsylvania to a certainty, and two chances to one for getting New York; and Buchanan is the man for that job, too. Pennsylvania and New York, with the Democrati-States of the Northwest, and the entire South, vill give the Democracy the most brilliant victory, er the Nigger Worshippers and the Know-hings combined, they ever gained in any battle, in any crisis, over any enemy. And that is the sort of victory they want in 1536 and mean to have, and Buchanan is the man to win it with. It will not be merely a victory for Democracy-it will be a The Intelligencer thinks the nomination of Mr. Pierce would set Mr. Filimore and the old Whig party on their legs again at the South. May be it would; and so, for one, we are for choosing a candidate that wont suit the Intelligencer and will suit the national Democracy-whose nomination will cut Fillmore off at the knees in the South before the race begins. Does the Intelligencer understand us now? If it does, then we will give it another point to reflect on and to digest. this; that if we were a member of the Cincinnati Convention, we should go for "Old Buck" unt he was nominated, or until he was withdrawn; and, in the latter event, which is not likely t and, in the latter event, which is not likely to happen, we should go next bona fide for the man whose friends had gone bona fide in the first instance with us for "Old Buck;" provided, that that man be one of the five or six distinguished statesmen now conspicuous for that office. Has the slow coach now caught up with our idea? We

The Intelligencer is somewhat lugubrious over the intengencer is somewhat neguerious over the notion that the Examiner sometimes finds itself in an apparent minority of its party. That's kind in the Intelligencer, good soul; but let it waste no idle tears. The Examiner makes it a principle of action never to hang back in the rear of public opinion on any question, to nose out the strong and popular side. It might gain vast prestige for wisdom and sagacity by so convenient an rtifice; but it prefers to take every question at the first hop, choosing rather to lead ablic opinion, occasionally, than to be bounding forever at the tail of a majority.

Besides, the Intelligencer had better reserve its

tears for its own woes, remembering that charity begins at home. We have a faint remembrance if the wheezy and creaking reluctance with which the old coach consented to take the hero of Che pultepec, with his fuss and feathers and freesoi oggery aboard, in 1852; and how it and its whole travelling party broke down with the unwelcome burden. That trouble is now past and gone; but not the Intelligencer's minority troubles. The old coach has indeed got Fillmore, its first love, on at last; and is cracking up a brisk but rickety and creaking jog trot towards the Presidential depot; but, simple-hearted old vehicle, everybody but itself is aware that it is exactly four years too late

Our friend of the Examiner is perfectly right. There never was any fact more clearly demonstrated, than, that the Whigs are anxious for Pierce to be the nominee, because they think a young man, named Thornton Avery, by shootthey might stand some chance then with their ing him, last autumn, in a neighborhood of man. "Lay not that flattering unction to your ill-fame. The convict will doubtless be sent to fer him to anybody. But what would it profit soul," good friends, we are not quite soft the Penitentiary as a punishment for his crime. enough for that and our friend Syme of the Examiner's interpretation of the 10th resolution is clear, not only in its language, but in its intent. We commend to our readers the entire article of the Examiner.

THE MOSQUITO KING.

Dr. McBean, a few evenings since, at New Orleans, gave an amusing account, in a lecture, of this "notable" personage. The Doctor, it King, who was dressed in the full costume of his country, to wit: a straw hat and segar. The Doctor states that the young sovereign said that his father, the old King Bob, was very drunk when he sold his lands to Captain Sheppard, o' Greytown, and that therefore the grant or sale was not valid." This is the grant which Colonel Kinney has purchased, and under which he claims a vast region of terri-

"This old King Bob, by the way, was a cuiosity. He was excessively fond of rum and tobacco, in which he was supplied by the English from Jamaica. About the time the latter first began to turn their serious attention to broglio was the main question—that the real the acquisition of territory in Central America, causes for war lay in John Bull's violations and King George the Third sent his sable brother the acquisition of territory in Central America, vance, in a most unamiable anathema upon walk arrogantly forward, and "demand" of the false interpretations of the Clayton Bulwer richly ornamented general's coat and cocked the South, in the following strain: "If the en. North and Northwest his re-election?" Where

Letter from Hon. S. P. Brooks-the Cincinhimself in his new dress. The captain of the English war vessel which conveyed the present, wishing to do honor to the receipt of his sovereign's bounty, gave a grand entertainment on board, and invited King Bob and his court to be present. The latter came, and as they approached the vessel, the captain was gratified to perceive that King Bob was dressed in they was the astonishment and consternation of al he had nothing else on. The ludicrous appearance which the old Indian must have presented, dressed in a richly laced red coat, the tails hanging down behind, and a full plumed cocked hat, and no other article whatver, can be better imagined than described. His court, of course, wore only the usual straw

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at New York, on Saturday, with three days' later dates from England. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamer Pacific.

The arrangements for the Peace Conference at Paris were progressing favorably. Count Orloff had arrived, and the Conferences were to have opened on the 25th of February.

Letters from St. Petersburg and Warsaw in the German papers give reasons for a continuance of the war, and state that at no point has the former energy in the military department been abated.

It is said that the amount of frauds of which Mr. Sadler (who recently committed suicide) was guilty was not much short of £1,000,000 worth of railway shares and mortgages. He had also committed crimes of the most diabolical description.

The Rothschilds have taken the whole of the new English loan, and the money article in the London Daily News of Saturday says: The funding of the new loan by the Rothschilds at about 90, produced a fall of } per cent, in consols, although subsequently they partially recovered from this decline, and closed at 91. The aggregate subscription for the loan reached thirty million pounds."

The British Parliamentary proceedings are from France and other parts of Europe.

A portion of the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet had steamed up, and was ready to leave Spithead on the evening of the 22d.

Later correspondence received from rimes states nothing of interest. In Constantinople there was great commercial coufusion and a material decline in prices.

Election Law for Kansas The following are the 4th, 5th, and 6th sec ions of a bill reported by the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives to to Mr. Aiken.

With these facts in view, will our people with these facts in view, will our people to Mr. Aiken.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if my person, not being an actual inhabitant or resident of the said Territory, shall cast his vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by authority of law, such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by fine not less han twenty dollars nor more than one hunlred dollars, and imprisonment not less than wo months nor more than six months; that if any person or persons shall come into any election district of said Territory in armed and organized bodies, for the purpose of participating in disturbances, controlling or voting at any election held or to be held under the authority of law therein, such person or persons State to sneer at northern democracy, and some criminal court, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not less than three months and not ex-

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if my person, being a member of any such armed and organized body as described in the preceding section, or connected therewish, and a non resident of the said Territory, shall vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by anthority of law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not more than two years.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That any adge of election who shall willfully and knowngly allow any vote to be polled in violation of the fourth and fifth sections of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than one

That all offences under this act may be proscuted by indictments in any criminal court having jurisdiction of felonies or misdemeanors committed in said Territory. All laws, rules, or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and

THE LONG BRIDGE.

Over the Potomac river, is thought to b langer of destruction by the severe pressure of the floating ice against the piers. The travel demands a more reliable structure; one that does not depend upon fair weather for its

MANSLAUGHTER.

The jury of the Criminal Court, have rendered verdict of manslaughter against W. W. B. Edwards, who was charged with the murder of

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In Bracken Co., Ky., esquire Scofield recently united in marriage a boy aged 15 years, weight 70 pounds, to a lady aged 21 years, and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. In the same house at another time, by another magistrate, the father of the aforesaid youthful bridegroom was married to a younger sister of the fat bride The old man was 65 and the girl 17 years old. The boy-husband is brother in-law to his father. and the old man's wife is step mother to her brother-in-law. The house where these marringes occurred is a little cabin, constructed of round logs, and located in a deep hollow beseems, had an interwiew with the Mosquito tween two lofty hills, where the sun is visible only four hours during each day .- Maysville

> VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE ADIES ALPANE BOOTS.—Just re-ceived a superior lot of Ladies' Black and Brown Alpine Boots, together with a large and general assortment of Ladies, Gents. Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoes GEO. BURNS. 340 Pennsylvania avenue.
> Adjoining Patterson's Drug Store
> (News.)

JEW MUSIC.-W. C. ZANTZINGER has Just received from the publishers, Firth, Pond & Co., New York, and George Willieg, ir., Baltimore, an assortiment of their latest publica-

20 Pianos tuned warranted to give entire STATIONERS HALL, adjoining Kirkwood House

confirmed by the two last and glorious messages of the President. If the entire South fails to endorse, sustain and to demand the re-election of Gen. Pierce, it will be guilty of suicidal ingratitude.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

The chief and only plansible objection which has been adduced in our State to its representation at Cincinnati is, that such conventions are unknown to the constitution. The very objection admits that there is no implied con stitutional prohibition of nominating conventious. A convention is but an arrangement of convenience, whereby a suitable person is selected as the representative of certain political principles, which principles are not confined to any locality, but permeate the entire confederacy, and for the time obtain, or do not obtain, in the administration of the government, in accordance with the success of the candidate which the party representing these principles may nominate. In a country of the extent of ours some arrangement of the kind is unavoidable If the people refuse to nominate through their

pati Convention

delegates, the nominations are not thereby prevented, but fall into the hands of, and are dictated by, a few prominent and sometimes irresponsible individuals. Is this in conformity with the theory of republicanism, or is oligarchy? Formerly nominations for the presidency were made by a congressional cau-cus, but the system was abandoned because of its corruptions. Which plan, think you, is most "dangerous" to the interest of the South? Should the electoral college fail to elect, the

constitution provides, in that contingency, that the election shall be made by the House of Representatives. This provision was made for the benefit of the smaller States, as in this election the representation from each State has but one vote, and by which arrangement Florida, with her single representative, is in vested with as much political power as New York, with thirty-three representatives. The time has been when the South could have trusted the Lower House of Congress with its dearest rights, but that time has passed away. and may God deliver us from any Presiden who is the choice of the present House! Talk mimportant, and there is nothing of interest to me about the strength of the South when the voting is by States! Why, by this rule, Delaware should be counted a free-soil State; for her representative (she has but one deliberately voted for a free-soil Speaker in the late election. There are sixteen hireling States and fifteen slave States. California now votes with us, but Delaware is against us, so that free-soilism has the strength in the House even now, without putting into play the mighty levers of money and promises of office. an ominous fact that Maryland cast one Know nothing free soil vote in the election of Speaker, and that three other Know-nothing votes were withheld until it became manifest that Banks would be elected without them, and then given

> hazard an election by the House of Represen tatives? I trust not. And et this mode of electing a President can be surely avoided only by concentrating the united strength of the South in the nominating convention at Cincin-

There are, in reality, but two great parties to the presidential contest-the Democratic and Black Republican-which are respectively the types of the constitution and of anarchy. Under one or the other of these banners every man in the Union must rally. He may call himself by any name which pleases his fancy; but he will be a democrat or a black republ can as he votes.

It is fashionable in certain quarters in our liberty are to be found in the Know-nothing organization. Well, in the last vote for Speaker, the Know-nothing party dwindled down to six votes, and every one of them a free-soil vote. Mr. Aiken, the Democratic proslavery candidate, did not receive the vote of a single northern Know-nothing, and he did receive the votes of seventeen northern Democrats, and the cordial support of Mr. Richardson, who could not at the time vote himself, as he had paired off with a free-soiler. The circumstances and facts connected with the recent election of Speaker must silence the sweeping denunciations which sometimes are inconsiderately and ignorantly made against the entire northern Democracy. The northern Demo-crats of the House have shown that they care not where a man is from, if his principles be right, by giving to Mr. Orr the same vote exactly which they gave to Mr. Richardson of Illinois; and by voting for Mr. Aiken, the largest slave-owner in the House, they have virtually declared that slavery is not incompatble with their principles. How will these men, who have been true to us, stand before their own constituents, if they are descried and reoudiated by us, whose battles they have been fighting? With which party, the Democratic or the Black Republicans, shall our State affiliate? Which will it aid and abet? If we cast away our vote in the presidential election, as did certain Know-nothings from the South in the Speaker's election, will it not be to do precisely what they have done, that is indirectly to contribute to the power of free-soilism, and aid in the election of a Black Republican?

The meeting of the convention at Cincinnati as certain as any human event can be; and the appearance or non-appearance of delegates from South Carolina will in no wise affect the occurrence of that event. In truth, what matters it if arguments against, and objections to, the convention are as plentiful "as blackberries," when we remember that it is the established mode of nominating a candidate, and trust whatever candidate is named will receive the vote of every Democrat in every State in the Union.

General Pierce, I believe, is more acceptable to our people than any man now living. I preus or him if every man, woman, and child in our State should nominate him, if he is not the nominee of the general convention? South Carolina will vote for any man who is nominated by the Democratic party. I care not who he may be-Buchanan, Douglas, Dallas Hunter, Pierce, or anybody else-she will vote for him, and just because anybody is better than a Black Republican. Every opponent to the Cincinnati Convention that I have met with admits that the State will vote for its reguar nomines, and in the same breath insists that it is degradation to unite in the selection of the man who is most acceptable and just in his political sentiments to our people. If there be degradation in the matter, it seems to me that it is when we vote for a man who is no our choice, and accept the nominee of a convention which we affect to despise. The line of argument adopted by the opponents of the Cincinnati Convention, if applied to criminal adgments, would consign the accessory to murder to the gallows, and permit the principal to go scot free. In the name of everything that is sacred and

honorable, let our beloved State be consistent and if she rejects the convention, let her reject its nominee, be he who he may. To be consistent, she should also censure her entire delecation in the lower House of Congress for voing, in common with northern Democrats, for Richardson, for Orr, and for Aiken-in all, one hundred and thirty three times. To be consistent, she should do more, and recall her entire delegation in Congress; for I assure you solemnly, that if our political relations with Democratic members here were to conform to the relations which some persons desire our State to bear towards the democratic States,

turn our backs upon such Democrats as Glancy Jones and Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, (who I would trust as soon as if they were slave MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter, I have owners, and because they interpret the consti-tution as we do, and obey it,) that moment we me in relation to the sending of delegates from South Carolina to the convention of demograts at Cincinnati are not only unchanged, but that become powerless, and might as well be a home on our farms. But, in the matter of con sistency, we are told that our State has uni they have been strengthened by repeated conferformly declined all connexion with national ences with leading southern gentlemen, and conventions. Is this historically true? In

the moment we set up for exclusiveness, and

May, 1843, our people assembled in convention t Columbia, and appointed delegates to attend the Democratic convenion at Baltimore, and for the avowed purpose of promoting the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. The two distinguished gentlemen selected to repre sent the State at large went to Baltimore; bu before they reached that city, it was clearly ascertained (so clearly that the district delegates were not appointed) that Mr. Calhoun could, under no circumstances, get the nomina tion for the Presidency, and, therefore, they

declined to take their seats.

Does any man in the State believe that if Mr. Calboun's chances bad been as good when the Baltimore Convention met, as they had been at the time of the meeting of the State conventio which appointed the delegates, that they would have hesitated about uniting with nations d moerats, and of nominating Mr. Calhoun They would have been immolated over the fires

of public indignation had they dared to do so But was not South Carolina virtually repre-sented in the Baltimore Convention? Are the facts not that two delegates were chosen to go to Baltimore; that they appeared in that city while the convention was in session; that the name of Mr. Polk was suggested by our own delegates; that they made speeches in his be-half at different points of their route on their return home; that district meetings were called to hear their report; that the State of South Carolina endorsed the conduct of her delegates, and approved again the mission upon which they were sent by voting for the nominee of the said National Convention? And if this be no 'tampering" with conventions, I would like to know what is. Why, sir, the mission to Eng and was offered to each of the delegates i reward for "service rendered, in their mission o Baltimore, and was magnanimously declined

by them both. Ours are a gallant but peculiar people. Why avil about "squatter sovereignty" while the cavil about "squatter sovereignty" while the which has been reopened to slavery? The fiddle while Rome is burning. They profess an earnest desire for the re-election of Gen Pierce, and are yet reluctant to make the only move which can, by any possibility, benefit him. That they are sincere I do not doubt, but am sure they are influenced by motives of patri

I have deliberated upon this question with the deepest solicitude, and have reached the conclusion that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by going into convention. should be there to unite our southern brethfer in demanding a platform of principles, and a candidate we can trust. We should be there to encourrge our friends, and urge them up to the bighest point of southern sentiment. If n other good result from the association, it wil relieve our State frem the charge of desiring to dictate to her equals, from an alleged assump tion of superiority which is always offensive Waiving every other consideration, I would have our State represented in order to promote south

ern harmony. Since the opening of the session I have made it my duty to confer with every leading democration Congress from the South, and all concurs regarding the representation of our State under the peculiar circumstances in which w are now situated, as a high moral obligation. The legislation of the last Congress was in ou favor, and the present Administration as true to the constitution as the needle to the pole. Besides, we stand committed by the last convention of our people to co-operate with the

South Carolina principles shall pervade every southern State, and shall be engrafted upor portant to them, to their principles, and on principles, that the South should present an un broken front at Cincinnati. They tell me tha "South Carolina impracticability is a stumbling block in their path, and in the onward progres of South Carolina doctrines." Shall

strengthen or weaken the hands of our friends I have observed with painful regret the wan of unanimity in our State in regard to thi Democratic convention

It will require the achievement of very muc good to compensate us for distraction at home In all internal State issues, lowever, the wi of the majority must prevail, and it is the dot of the minority to acquiesce. Governme itself is a compromise between the strong as weak, and I trust that a compromise may effected between our friends of opposit opinions. The contest for the president mination will be between Pierce at Buchanan. The antecedents of Buchanan a good, but those of General Pierce are bette General Pierce is the choice of the South, ar in our own State I do not think that one mi n a hundred objects to him. The strength Buchanan lies in the fact that he is backed the large State of Pennsylvania, with he twenty-seven votes. His friends urge his nor nation upon the ground that he is certain carry Pennsylvania, and that it is doubtful that State will vote for General Pierce. If t South is firmly united upon Pierce, Pennsy vania must yield. Now, the compromise I propose to the people of our State is, to send del gates to Cincinnati, selected from our able and best men, without regard to past paudifferences, and that they be instructed to vo for Franklin Pierce for President, and to a all honorable means to secure his nomination from first to last. The conditions upon whi our delegates will enter the convention w give strength to General Pierce; and if oth southern States imitate our example, omination is secure, and that is equivalent his election. If he is not nominated, son other sound Democrat will be; and as to the obligation which will devolve upon us to su port another nominee than General Piece, hink I have shown that we will do that in a event, rather than embrace the other altern tive, and vote for a Black Republican. By t

the man who supports and defends the cons tution of his country. I have the honor to be, respectfully, you re. P. S. BROOKS. THOS. P. SLIDER, Newberry C. H., S. C.

pursuance of this course, the escutcheon

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brightness, no blot denoting the desertion of friend will rest upon it, and the act will he

monize with her professions-that she sustai

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